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drawing a straight line between two dots 100 mm. apart, "the facing position is more favorable for horizontal and vertical lines than it is for inclined lines. The right side position is also more favorable for horizontal and vertical lines than for lines at 45°. Holding the pencil far from the point is in general the most accurate method; near the point is as accurate as the middle grip."

To understand the apparatus described in the other articles, the reader is referred to the original, where they are illustrated and adequately described.

F. B. D.

*L'audition Colorée et les Phénomènes Similaires.* Communications de MM. FRANCIS GALTON et EDOUARD GRÜBER.

The results of the investigations set forth in this paper were read at the Congress of Experimental Psychology at London, 1892. After giving a table of the "chromatisms and photisms of the senses," the results of investigations concerning colored auditions is taken more at length, and especially that of the speaking voice. The subject experimented on heard *a* as pure white; *e*, yellow; *i*, blue; *o*, very black; *u* (*ou*) black; *ä*, brown, and *î*, gray, approaching black. The same thing occurred for the consonants, except at the moment of hearing, the subject perceived two colors; one, the color of the consonant, and the other, a slight ray corresponding to the vowel used in speaking the name of the consonant. For example *f* (*ef*), is accompanied with the perception of a reddish-brown and a slight orange tint on the front side. This orange tint, the author thinks is due to the influence on the usual color (yellow) of *e*, of the reddish-brown of the letter *f*. This leads to the attempt to separate the vowel sounds from the consonants. The facts stated in this paper are very interesting, but perhaps not as important as the author thinks when he says: "These facts are of very great importance; they touch almost all the great problems of contemporary psychology. Moreover, they show a new path for crossing the field of the spiritually unknown, and give us a superior means of analysis."

F. B. D.

*Die bewusste Beziehung zwischen Vorstellungen als konstitutives Bewusstseinsmoment.* Ein Beitrag zur Psychologie der Denker-scheinungen. Von DR. E. SCHRADER. Leipzig, Verlag von Duncker und Humblot, 1893, pp. xii., 84.

This pamphlet is the first of a proposed series of works upon judgment; more accurately, upon the place of the consideration of judgment in psychology and logic. I propose to devote some space to its criticism, since the author is making a serious attempt to answer a real and difficult question.

I may say at once that I do not regard the word "judgment" as a psychological, but only as a logical term. The psychological correlate of a judgment is an association or an apperceptive combination. I should, therefore, demur to the phrase "psychology of judgment" upon methodological grounds. The writer renounces it in favor of "psychology of conscious relation," for the reason that this is the more comprehensive expression—including judgments which are and judgments which are not formulated in language. But the confusion remains: a "relation" in psychology is just an association; relating is the logical way of marking associability (cf. preface, p. vi.).—A second point touched on in the preface is the relation of the association-psychology to psychology in general. While Dr. Schrader rightly refuses with decision to equate the two, he still